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NEWTON ABBOT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR  
1966

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H. M. DAVIES,  
M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER :  
DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :  
ASHBURTON U.D.C.  
DAWLISH U.D.C.  
NEWTON ABBOT R.D.C.  
NEWTON ABBOT U.D.C.  
TEIGNMOUTH U.D.C. AND  
PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

TELEPHONE No. NEWTON ABBOT 3991

6/8 SHERBORNE ROAD,

NEWTON ABBOT.

NEWTON ABBOT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT - 1966

To: The Chairman  
and Members of the Newton Abbot Rural District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1966, together with that of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The vital statistics regarding the births and deaths, which occurred during the year, once again conform fairly well with the figures which are applicable both to the County of Devon and to the total population of England and Wales. The figures which, of course, have to be considered are the corrected live birth rates and the corrected death rates. The difference between the crude rate and the corrected rate is dependent on a formula produced by the Registrar General. This takes into account the differences in the age groups, which occur from area to area. In this area it is very obvious that we have a higher population of elderly people than one would find in the industrial areas of the country and adjustment is made accordingly.

Regarding Infectious Diseases, conditions continue to be highly satisfactory and only fifty-six cases were notified during the year, as opposed to the three hundred and forty-three which occurred in 1965. This fall is due almost entirely to the fact that 1966 was a year of low incidence of Measles, whereas 1965 was an epidemic year. It is of interest to note that Measles normally appears in epidemic form in alternate years.

Once again I would point out that no cases of Smallpox, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Typhoid, Para-Typhoid or Poliomyelitis occurred in 1966 and that only four new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year.





These figures are, of course, characteristic of what one finds throughout the country, but they are achieved only by paying full attention to the various preventative measures, which have to be taken. These measures require to be continually pointed out if these happy conditions are to continue as they are, or to be improved still further.

With reference to the ages at which death has occurred in the four hundred and thirty deaths reported during the year, two hundred and five were in respect of persons age seventy-five or over.

I have, from time to time, reported on the difficulties which arise in dealing with old people. These matters have been brought to my attention much more forcibly since my part-time appointment in April, 1966, as Clinical Assistant to the Geriatric Department of the Newton Abbot Hospital. I have recently written a letter to the British Medical Journal, of which the following is an extract:-

'There is, I think, an urgent need for the medical and other requirements of the aged to be rationalized. At the present time the services provided by the Local Authorities are usually subdivided into two parts—one ruled by the Medical Officer of Health dealing with the domiciliary services, health visiting, home nursing, chiropody, etc., the other by the Chief Welfare Officer and his separate staffs running the Local Authority Welfare Homes.

From the point of view of the family Doctor, and in an emergency the Medical Officer of Health, difficulties arise in assessing whether an old person requires a bed in an Old People's Home, a Geriatric Hospital, or a Mental Hospital. The beds in each are controlled by different people and more often than not the liaison between these people is less than it might be. Not only are patients sometimes sent to unsuitable accommodation in the first place, but transfers from one type of bed to another are far from the simple administrative manoeuvres that one would expect them to be.

Somehow, and as a matter of urgency, the facilities available for the old people must be integrated, or at least co-ordinated, if the best uses of the available resources are to be made. The suggestion that a Senior Doctor, from either the Hospital or the Local Authority Service, should be responsible for this co-ordination is long overdue'.

This letter was published on the 5th August, 1967.



Regarding the causes of death, it is noteworthy that nineteen deaths from Cancer of the Lung occurred during the year. The relationship between this disease and cigarette smoking is now well established and publicised, and parents have a positive duty to discourage their children from starting this habit.

I have in previous Reports commented on the unsatisfactory sewerage and sewage disposal plants in the Newton Abbot Rural District and have suggested that these schemes should be based on drainage regions, rather than on parochial areas. The Council is now taking very active steps to improve the present system and it is highly satisfactory to see that two large regional schemes are being planned.

I should like to thank, once again, the Chairman, Councillors and all members of the staff for the help and co-operation received.



Medical Officer of Health

October, 1967.





## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres).....	92,647
Population mid 1966.....	28,190
Population 1961 Census.....	25,961
Population - Administrative County of Devon.....	558,780
Rateable Value as at 1st January, 1966.....	£771,187
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1966.....	£801,070
Product of 1d rate.....	£3,204

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Live Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	189	186	375
Illegitimate	20	13	33
	<u>209</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>408</u>
			==

Crude Live Birth rate per 1000 total population	14.47
Corrected Live Birth rate per 1000 total population	17.36
Crude Live Birth rate per 1000 total population - Administrative County of Devon	14.56
Corrected Live Birth rate per 1000 total population - Administrative County of Devon	17.62
Live Birth rate per 1000 total population - England and Wales	17.7
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	8.08

#### Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Stillbirth rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths	12.10
Stillbirth rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths - Administrative County of Devon	12.08
Corresponding rate for England and Wales	15.4



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## Deaths

The average age at death from all causes was found to be 72.76. The average age of all male deaths was 71.55 and for female deaths 74.06 years.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	220	210	430
Crude Death rate per 1000 total population			15.25
Corrected Death rate per 1000 total population			10.98
Crude Death rate per 1000 total population - Administrative County of Devon			15.10
Corrected Death rate per 1000 total population - Administrative County of Devon			9.06
Death rate per 1000 total population - England and Wales			11.7

## Infant Mortality

(Deaths of Infants under one year)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 related live births			7.35
Infant Mortality rate - Administrative County of Devon			17.73
Corresponding rate for England and Wales			19.0
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births			8.0

## Neonatal Mortality

(Deaths of Infants under four weeks)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1000 related live births			4.90
Neonatal Mortality rate - Administrative County of Devon			11.49
Corresponding rate for England and Wales			12.9





### Perinatal Mortality

(Deaths of Infants under one week)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality rate (Stillbirths and deaths of  
Infants under one week) per 1000 live and  
stillbirths 16.94

Perinatal Mortality rate - Administrative County of  
Devon 21.02

Corresponding rate for England and Wales 26.3

### Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths occurred in the Newton Abbot Rural District  
during 1966. Three maternal deaths occurred within the  
Administrative County of Devon.

#### AGE AT DEATH

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Infants under four weeks	1	1
Four weeks and under one year	-	1
1 - 4	1	4
5 - 14	-	1
15 - 24	2	-
25 - 34	3	4
35 - 44	2	2
45 - 54	9	9
55 - 64	31	20
65 - 74	83	51
75 and over	88	117
	<u>220</u>	<u>210</u>

Total: 430





# CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	2
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	7	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	14	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	23	26
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	1
Diabetes	-	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	28	33
Coronary Disease, Angina	52	37
Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	3
Other Heart Disease	25	29
Other Circulatory Disease	5	10
Influenza	1	2
Pneumonia	9	7
Bronchitis	22	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	5	-
Congenital Malformations	1	1
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	11	19
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1
All Other Accidents	5	8
Suicide	1	1
	<u>220</u>	<u>210</u>

Total: 430



### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Measles	26	20	46
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	1
Scarlatina	-	1	1
Scarlet Fever	2	2	4
Viral Meningitis	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	2	1	3
	<u>31</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>56</u>
			<u>=</u>

### TUBERCULOSIS

Four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1966. No cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified.

Details of the pulmonary cases are set out in the following table:-

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under five years	-	-
5 - 14	-	-
15 - 24	-	-
25 - 44	1	1
45 - 64	2	-
65 and over	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

Total: 4

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

In no case was official action, under Section 47 of the National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951, necessary during 1966.

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A. R. SMITH,  
F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.,  
Inspector of Meat and Foods,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.

. Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Kingsteignton Road,  
Newton Abbot.

A N N U A L     R E P O R T

F O R   T H E   Y E A R   E N D I N G

31st DECEMBER, 1966.



Mr. Chairman and Councillors

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the administration of the Department for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

The Tables and Statistics required by the Ministries of Labour, Housing and Local Government, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, are included in the report; statistical data which essentially must be given in order to convey important information not only to the Ministries concerned but also to the Council and to the public generally.

The year under review does not call for particular reference to any one section of work undertaken as the many and varied duties for which the Department is responsible have been carried out with the best possible attention with the limited staff available. These duties are continually being added to by new legislation, increasing population of the district, and by Council directives. The latter end of the year saw the Department take over responsibility of Housing Improvement Grants, which has inevitably meant a reduction in the amount of attention given to other matters of equal importance.

Meat Inspection at the eight licensed slaughterhouses has been fully maintained, involving one thousand, four hundred and fifty-six visits, which incurred a considerable amount of work by the Health Officers concerned outside normal office hours. Slaughtering was carried on each Saturday and Sunday throughout the entire year in four of the eight slaughterhouses in the district, thus placing no mean burden on the inspectors.

Work under the Housing Acts, always of considerable local and national importance, has been continually carried on, and although day-to-day progress appears somewhat slow and tedious, when viewed over a period of time, heartening figures are revealed. During the last five years a total of one hundred and fifty-six sub-standard dwellings have been made fit; forty-three dwellings demolished; one hundred and seventeen families rehoused by the Council, and some sixty families rehoused privately, all from sub-standard properties, which, I feel, is no mean achievement.

May I take this opportunity of expressing thanks to the Chairman, Councillors and all members of the Staff for their helpful co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Albert R. Smith".

Chief Public Health Inspector





## Sanitary Inspection of the District

The number of written and verbal complaints investigated and dealt with during the year was one thousand, six hundred and forty-five; and the number of letters dispatched from the office in the same period totalled one thousand, three hundred and ten.

### Summaries of Public Health Inspectors' Visits

TABLE ONE

#### General Public Health Matters

Water Supplies and Sampling	187
Drainage	300
Stables, Piggeries, etc.	26
Caravan and Camping Sites	252
Refuse Collection and Disposal Matters	124
Rodent and Pest Control	42
Sewage Disposal Works and Sewers	16
Infectious Diseases and Disinfection	53
Factory Act Legislation	30
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	150
Animal Boarding Establishments	15
Scrap Metal Dealers Premises	24
Noise Abatement	11
National Assistance Act	15
Interviews in District	249
Miscellaneous Visits	179
Rodent Operator's Visits	1398
Total:	<u>3071</u>

TABLE TWO

#### Housing Visits and Inspections

##### Under Housing Acts

Number of houses inspected	231
Revisits	247

##### Overcrowding

Number of houses inspected	2
Revisits	2

##### Verminous Premises

Number of houses inspected	5
Revisits	8

##### General Housing Matters

Miscellaneous Housing Visits	332
Improvement Grants	31
Total:	<u>858</u>





NEWTON ABBOT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

TABLE A - Registrations and General Inspections

Period Covered: 1st January - 31st December, 1966.

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Registered During the year	No. of Registered Premises at End of Year	No. of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection During the Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	1	19	8
Retail Shops	4	62	18
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2	11	1
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens	-	15	5
Rail Storage Depots	1	1	1
TOTALS	8	108	33

TABLE B - Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises



TABLE C - Analysis of Recorded Particulars of Persons Employed  
in Registered Premises by Workplace

1966

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	119
Retail Shops	167
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	62
Catering Establishments Open to the Public	84
Canteens	1
Fuel Storage Depots	7
TOTAL	440
Total Males	228
Total Females	212







## Housing Matters

As mentioned in the opening remarks to this report, the work of carrying out the inspection of dwelling houses within the Rural District continued throughout the year.

During the period under review the following figures indicate progress achieved:

Unfit Properties Represented	27
Undertakings accepted	23
Dwellings made fit	38
Dwellings demolished	4
Families rehoused by Council	27

A total of eight hundred and fifty-eight visits and inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors in respect of housing matters generally.

## Water Supplies

No. of Water Samples taken during 1966	99
No. of Samples equal to Class 1 piped supply	65
No. of Samples showing contamination in some degree	34

Note: A high percentage of the samples taken were derived from untreated, private water supplies such as springs, wells, etc., and this accounted for the relatively large number showing contamination in some degree.

## Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Public Health Act, 1936: Section 269.

At the close of the year there were sixty-five licensed caravan sites within the District, of which forty-four were for the stationing of residential caravans only, thirteen sites for holiday and touring caravans, and eight mixed sites. There were also three camping sites restricted to the use of tents only, licensed under Sec. 269, Public Health Act, 1936.

The sixty-five caravan sites provided accommodation for one thousand and forty-six caravans, and approximately three hundred and seventy-four families were being permanently accommodated on the residential sites.

During the year two hundred and fifty-two visits and inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors to the caravan and camping sites, together with the carrying out of an appreciable amount of office and administrative work in this connection.

The ever present fire hazards existing on caravan sites has not been lost sight of, and during the past eighteen months over four hundred circular letters, together with pamphlets, drawing the occupiers' attention to this risk and to precautionary measures which should be constantly taken, have been sent out by this Department.



FOOD PREMISES - VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

TABLE THREE

Inspection of Meat

Visits to Slaughterhouses	1,428
Visits to other premises	28

Inspection of Food Premises

Butchers' Shops	77
Bakehouses	18
Grocers Shops	94
Stalls and Vans	16
Ice Cream Premises, Dairies	35
Food Preparing Premises, Cafes, Hotels, etc.	80
Licensed Premises	32

Food Inspection Visits

Butchers	11
Grocers, Wholesalers	29
Miscellaneous Food Visits	30

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1,878

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Total visits in respect of TABLES 1, 2 and 3

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## UNFIT FOODSTUFFS

During the year the following foodstuffs were surrendered as unfit for human consumption:

1,272 Dutch Lettuces

400 lbs. Belgian Chicory

208 lbs. Dutch Tomatoes

1,860 lbs. Oranges

1,940 lbs. Grapes

648 lbs. Cucumbers

1,100 lbs. Carrots

6 x 6 lbs. tins Corned Beef

5 x 12 ozs. Luncheon Meat

70 lbs. English Beef

1 x 7 lbs. Lemon Curd

15 tins Vegetables

36 tins Various Fruits

193 packets Miscellaneous Foods





## Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

### Slaughterhouses

The eight licensed slaughterhouses within the Rural District were in continual use throughout the year, and the general standard of hygiene of these premises was reasonably well maintained.

Licences were issued to thirty-five slaughtermen to slaughter animals in accordance with the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

### Meat Inspection

The number of animals slaughtered during the period was 11,267. In order to maintain one hundred per cent standard of inspection in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, a total of 1,456 visits were undertaken involving inspections each week day and Sunday throughout the year by the Public Health Officers concerned.



TABLE FOUR

CARCASES INSPECTED - NEWTON ABBOT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL1966

	CATTLE	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS	TOTALS
NO. KILLED	2,429	140	153	3,834	4,711	11,267
NO. INSPECTED	2,429	140	153	3,834	4,711	11,267
All diseases other than Tuberculosis						
(i) Whole carcase condemned	5	15	11	26	2	59
(ii) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	772	81	4	462	1,136	2,455
% of animals inspected affected by disease other than Tuberculosis	32.0%	68.57%	9.80%	12.72%	24.13%	22.31%
Tuberculosis only						
(i) Whole carcase condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	67	67
% of animals inspected affected by Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.42%	-
Cysticercus Bovis	19	1	-	-	-	20





TABLE FIVECARCASES TOTALLY REJECTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTIONNEWTON ABBOT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL1966

DISEASE OR CONDITION	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS	TOTALS
Acetonaemia	-	-	1	-	1
Anaemia	-	-	1	-	1
Bruising - General	2	-	2	1	5
Congestion - General	-	2	-	-	2
Cysticercus Ovis - Generalised	-	-	1	-	1
Dropsy - General	4	-	5	-	9
Emaciation - Pathological	-	-	6	-	6
Fever	1	-	-	-	1
Gangrene	1	-	-	-	1
Jaundice	-	1	-	-	1
Joint-ill	-	3	-	-	3
Mastitis - Acute Septic	-	-	1	-	1
Metritis - Acute Septic	-	-	1	-	1
Odour	-	-	1	-	1
Pyaemia	3	3	-	-	6
Pericarditis - Acute Septic	1	-	-	-	1
Peritonitis - Acute Septic	5	-	3	-	8
Pleurisy - Acute Septic	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia - Acute Septic	-	-	2	1	3
Septicaemia	2	2	1	-	5
Toxaemia	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	20	11	26	2	59





## Refuse Collection and Disposal

### Operational Statistics for the year 1966.

Area of District (Statute Acres) Land & Inland Water	92,650 Acres
Population at 30th June, 1966 (Estimate)	28,199 Persons
Total weight of Refuse Collected- (Estimated)	6,800 Tons
Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 head of population per day	13.31 Cwts.
Number of Premises from which refuse is collected	10,568 Premises
Premises (as a percentage of total) from which collections are made once weekly	77%
Average haul, single journey, to disposal point	12 miles
Kerbside collection as a percentage of total collection	99%
Total weight of refuse disposed of by Controlled Tipping	6,800 tons
Number of Collection Areas	23
Weekly Collection	9
Fortnightly Collection	12
Monthly Collection	2
Quarterly Collection	Nil

### Collection.

Requests for an improvement in the frequency of the collection of refuse continue to be received, and it is certain that this service must eventually be stepped up to comply with public demand. Indeed, this is a service which is always before the public eye, and any special collections arranged or definite and permanent scheduled and improved collections throughout the district not only find favour with the public generally but provide "something tangible in return for the rates paid." The refuse collection fleet has been increased during this year, 1966.

In June we took delivery of an 18 cu. yd. 'Gamecock' vehicle, with the effect that a more efficient service is now in operation. The aim is to increase again in 1967 and in 1968 so as to continue to improve the frequency of collection year by year, and ultimately, in 1968, to achieve a weekly collection throughout the whole of the Rural District.

It is not always fully realised that refuse collection and disposal is equally as important as sewage disposal, and should, therefore, be given the same priority.

The increase in the number of premises by new development throughout the district means a corresponding increase in the bulk of refuse to be dealt with, and not only is the collection more of a problem, but actual available tipping space is causing me great concern.





## Collection (cont.)

By the end of this year (December, 1966) the available area in respect of which we hold Planning Approval will be filled. I have already obtained informal approval from the owners of certain land at Sandygate, but the actual commencement of use is dependent on Planning Approval and agreement with the owner or owners of the land in question.

Pre-packaging of all goods means that considerable quantities of paper and other packing material must be collected and disposed of. Great quantities of this combustible material are disposed of by incineration, which has to be carried out under strict supervision, otherwise trouble will be the result.

The existing system of carrying out a "back-door" collection on the production of a medical certificate where occupants are old, infirm or otherwise disabled to such an extent that they cannot lift their refuse bins is one which finds favour throughout the district, and universal appreciation is expressed as to the arrangements made.

### Disposal.

Controlled tipping, which has proved very satisfactory for many years, continues, and given good weather with suitable covering material, the land "made" on the completed portion of the tip presents a very acceptable appearance. Permission was obtained in respect of an additional two acres, as mentioned in my report last year, and this will carry us to the end of this year, as I have already mentioned.

### Fly Infestation.

Despite the continual "battle" against these pests by daily spraying with insecticide, not only during tipping operations but throughout week-ends, Sundays and all holiday periods, a great deal of trouble arises with numbers of complaints through the hoards of flies actually brought to the dump with refuse.

The point I stressed last year I must repeat; emphasis cannot be too strongly made regarding the need for all refuse bins to be in a sound condition, of proper construction, and with well fitting lids. They should be so maintained that refuse is kept compact and dry so that the breeding of flies is reduced. We insist on satisfactory bins, but the question of maintenance exercised by householders is very difficult to control.

### Litter Collection.

#### Lay-bys on Trunk Roads and in Dartmoor National Park.

The concrete tube type of litter receptacle provided in 1965 have proved most satisfactory, not only as to usefulness, but they have brought about an improved condition of the lay-bys and countryside generally. We continue to clear them weekly throughout the year, but during the holiday period, June to September, arrangements have been in operation to clear them twice weekly with a simultaneous clearing of the lay-by in each case.





## Litter Collection, (cont.)

### Lay-bys on Trunk Roads and in Dartmoor National Park. (Cont.)

The arrangements have worked well and great benefit has been felt. Unfortunately, however, vandalism has taken its toll on these almost "vandalproof" receptacles. Many new covers and inner containers have, of necessity, been provided.

### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

#### Rodent Control.

All Council owned Sewage Disposal Works and Sewerage systems throughout the district have been regularly surveyed and test baited. Where infestations have been evident, maintenance treatments have been carried out. Post baiting has proved the treatments to be satisfactory - the infestations having been cleared. Regular attention has been given to the Refuse Tip where an infestation is to be expected; this, however, has been reduced to a minimum.

Over 1300 properties have been surveyed, and as a result 250 treatments have been carried out where premises have been found to be infested by rats or mice.

### Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.

On the 1st April, 1965, when all previous legislation governing Marine Store Dealers was repealed, there were thirty applications for registration under the new Act. During the year under review there was only one application, and this was approved. Most dealers do not stock pile their scrap, and as they have no 'store', no 'Change of Use' is involved. The requirement as to the 'Keeping of Records of Dealings' is administered by the Police.

Total number of registrations in the Rural District is 31.

### Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

The standard of the various establishments in this area is good. They all comply with the requirements of the Act, which is intended to secure suitable accommodation, good food, drink and bedding, and to ensure that all reasonable precautions are taken against infections, disease and fire.

Two additional licences were issued during the year, giving a total of nine in the Rural District.





# Factories Act, 1961

## Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	64	21	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which S.7 is enforced by Local Authority	48	32	6	-
(iii) Other premises Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	22	24	4	-
	134	77	10	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for Sexes	1	1	-	-	-



Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

Sections 133 and 134.

Nature of Work	S.133			S.134		
	No. of Out-workers in August List required by Sections 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices Served	Prose- cutions
Wearing Apparel ) ) ) ) )	Making	2	-	-	-	-
	etc.	-	-	-	-	-
	Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-







